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54 A paper-making method and a combination of ingredients to be used in it.

57 The retention properties of an aqueous cellulose fibre pulp and the bonding of the sheet prepared by a paper-making method from this pulp within a pH range of 4-8 are improved by adding to the pulp, either together or separately, an organic natural or synthetic polymer and a Ti, Zr, Sn or B compound as inorganic oligomer or as a compound which in an aqueous liquid hydrolyses to form such an oligomer.

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A PAPER-MAKING METHOD AND A COMBINATION OF
INGREDIENTS TO BE USED IN IT

The present invention relates to making paper by forming a pulp suspension in water, and removing water from the pulp suspension to form a fiber web or sheet. The present invention relates more particularly to such
5 a method in which water is removed from a pulp suspension which contains an organic polymer and an inorganic oligomer.

Paper-making methods are known in which water is removed from a pulp suspension which contains, as the
10 organic polymer, a cationic or amphoteric guar gum or a cationic starch, and, as the inorganic oligomer, a colloidal silicic acid. In these known paper-making methods the ratio of the guar gum to the silicic acid, calculated as SiO_2 , has been 0.01-25.1 and the ratio of
15 the cation-active starch to the silicic acid has been 1-25:1.

These known bonding agent systems are, however, relatively expensive, and they are strongly dependent on the pH. It has been shown experimentally that
20 their action decreases considerably when the pH drops below six. These prior known bonding agent systems also do not yield a good result when paper is made from pulps which contain groundwood.

The present invention provides a paper-making
25 method and a bonding agent combination intended for use in the method, by means of which it is possible to make paper having properties at least as good as those obtained by using the above-mentioned known

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bonding agent systems, and the action of which is not dependent on fluctuations of the pH in the process, or on whether the paper is made using neutral sizing or under acid conditions. The paper-making method and
5 a bonding agent system of the present invention also make it possible to make paper from all kinds of pulp, such as groundwood pulp, bleached or unbleached cellulose, and filler-free or filler-containing pulp. Thus, by using the method and bonding agent system of
10 the invention it is possible to make newsprint, SC-quality paper, fine paper, cardboard, liner, bag paper, etc.

The bonding agent combination of the present invention is, furthermore, one in which the inorganic
15 oligomer, or the compound forming the oligomer, is a product having an economical price.

According to the present invention, paper is made by a method which comprises forming an aqueous cellulose pulp suspension containing an organic polymer
20 and an inorganic Ti, Zr, Sn and/or B oligomer, and dewatering the said suspension to form a fibre web or sheet. The invention also includes within its scope a bonding agent combination for addition to an aqueous pulp suspension or to the circulating water of the
25 paper-making process, which combination comprises an organic polymer and a Ti, Zr, Sn and/or B compound as inorganic oligomer, or as a compound which in an aqueous solution hydrolyses to form an oligomer.

Thus, it has now surprisingly been observed that,
30 when the colloidal silica sol used in the above-mentioned known paper-making processes and bonding agent combinations is replaced by a titanium, zirconium, tin and/or boron compound, the pH-dependence of the retention decreases substantially and the action of the
35 bonding agent system remains good within a very wide pH range of 4-8.

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The organic polymer and inorganic oligomer, or a compound which hydrolyses to such an oligomer in an aqueous solution, are added to the pulp suspension either together or separately, and advantageously in such an amount that the pulp suspension contains the combination of the organic polymer and the inorganic oligomer at 0.1-15 % of the dry weight of the pulp. The organic polymer used can be either a natural polymer, in which case the organic natural polymer and the inorganic oligomer advantageously amount to 0.4-2 % of the dry weight of the pulp, or a synthetic polymer, in which case the organic synthetic polymer and the inorganic oligomer are present in the pulp suspension preferably at 0.1-1 % of the dry weight of the pulp. The weight ratio of the organic natural polymer to the inorganic oligomer in the pulp suspension is preferably 0.2-20:1, and the weight ratio of the organic synthetic polymer to the inorganic oligomer is preferably 0.005-5:1.

In the method according to the present invention, the inorganic oligomer, or the compound which forms an oligomer in an aqueous solution, and the organic polymer can be added either together or separately, in which case any pulp constituent can, for example, be pretreated with one or both constituents, or the pulp can be treated as a whole. The paper-making method according to the invention is also independent of the order in which the above-mentioned constituents are added, and of the point at which they are added. Thus, an organic polymer and an inorganic oligomer, or a compound which hydrolyses to an oligomer in an aqueous solution, can be added, for example, to the circulating water of the paper-making process in order to precipitate the solids present in it.

The inorganic constituent used can be an anionic, cationic or nonionic oligomer, or a titanium, zirconium, tin and/or boron compound which hydrolyses to an oligomer in water.

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Of the usable titanium compounds there should be mentioned compounds which hydrolyse in water to ortho-titanic acid or its oligomers, such as titanyl sulfate, titanium halide, titanium oxalate, and organic ortho-
5 titanic acid esters. The hydrolysis can take place either entirely after the batching, or it can be carried out completely or in part in advance, for example by allowing water to react under controlled conditions with the titanium compound. Titanyl sulfate is an especially
10 advantageous titanium compound, and, calculated as TiO_2 , it is preferably used at 0.1-1.4 % of the dry weight of the pulp suspension.

It is also possible to use titanium compounds prepared in advance, such as acid oligomers and polymeric colloidal
15 titanium sols or suspensions.

Of the usable zirconium compounds there should be mentioned anionic zirconium sulfate, zirconium chloride, ammonium-zirconium carbonate, and zirconium sulfate, cationic zirconium oxychloride and zirconium nitrate, and
20 neutral zirconium acetate.

Of the usable tin compounds there should be mentioned $SnCl_4$, alkali or ammonium tin hydroxide, tin sulfate, $H_2SnCl_6 \cdot 6H_2O$, etc.

Of the usable boron compounds there should be mentioned
25 boric acid, polyborates and borates, and boron compounds which in water form boric acids or its salts.

In addition to the above-mentioned titanium, zirconium, tin and/or boron compounds it is possible to use silicon compounds which hydrolyse in water to oligomers, such as
30 $SiCl_4$ and SiF_4 . Also phosphorus compounds which in water form an oligomer can be used in addition to the above-mentioned inorganic oligomers.

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In the method and constituent combination according to the invention it is possible to use as the organic polymer any cationic, anionic and nonionic organic polymers and ampholytes conventionally used in paper making.

5 The cationic natural polymers used are preferably polysaccharides such as cationic starches or vegetable gum and its derivatives. Usable cationic synthetic polymers include polyacrylamides, polyethenimines, polyamines and polyamidamines. Their cationic groups are
10 in general amino groups. Also melamine-formaldehyde polymers can be used.

Usable ampholytic organic polymers include all the above-mentioned polymers which, in addition to cationic groups, have anionic groups such as phosphate, sulfonate,
15 carboxylate groups, etc.

Usable anionic organic polymers include such anionic polysaccharides as native starches, anionic guar gums, anionic cellulose derivatives such as CMC, anionic dextrans and alginates.

20 Usable synthetic anionic polymers include anionic vinyl polymers such as anionic polyacrylamides in which the anionic nature has been produced by means of methacrylic acid, maleic acid, itaconic acid, vinyl sulfonic acid, styrene sulfonic acid or vinyl phosphonic acid. Usable
25 nonionic organic polymers include nonionic polysaccharides such as starches, guar gums, hydroxy-alkylated celluloses and dextrans.

If the inorganic constituent is anionic, it works usually best together with a cationic, nonionic or amphoteric
30 polymer, and if the inorganic constituent is cationic it usually works best together with an anionic, nonionic or

amphoteric organic polymer.

By means of the method and constituent combination according to the present invention, a better retention, both filler retention (=ash retention) and overall retention, better dewatering and good forming, and high strength, especially when a polysaccharide is used as one of the constituents, are obtained, as compared with former bonding agent systems.

The invention is described below in greater detail with reference to the accompanying examples and drawings.

10 Example 1

The strength of the floc formed by a cellulose (degree of grinding 20° SR) treated with one constituent combination according to the invention, titanyl sulfate (TiOSO_4) and a cationic starch, and a filler was evaluated in a dynamic dewatering vessel (Britt Dynamic Jar tester) by varying the rate of rotation of the mixer. The pulp used was pine cellulose, and the filler was kaolin (English China Clay). A compound which hydrolyses in an aqueous solution to an oligomer, i.e. titanyl sulfate, was mixed at about 2.7 percent by weight with a 10-percent (by weight) kaolin slurry half an hour prior to the carrying out of the test. Diluted pulp and kaolin slurry treated in the manner described above were poured into the Britt Jar, which was stirred at a rate of 1500 revolutions per minute. After this, the rate of rotation was adjusted to the desired value. The cationic starch which was used as the organic polymer was added at 10 seconds. The mixture was stirred for another 10 seconds, and the removal of water was started. In all tests, the pH was adjusted to 7, the solids content in the slurry was 0.5 %, and the weight ratio of cellulose and kaolin was 50:50. The cationic starch was used at 1 % by weight, and titanyl sulfate, calculated as TiO_2 , was

added at 0.4 % of the solids content of the slurry. The control substance was the same cationic starch by itself. The results are shown in Figures 1a and 1b, which depict the ash retention (1a) and total retention of the pulp suspension treated with titanyl sulfate and cationic starch and of the pulp suspension treated with only a cationic starch, in percent, as a function of the rate of rotation.

Example 2

This example compares the pH-dependence of the retention action of titanyl sulfate and silica sol when they were used together with a cationic starch. The pulp used was pine cellulose (degree of grinding 20⁰ SR) and the filler was kaolin.

Titanyl sulfate, and respectively silica sol, was mixed as a solution of about 1.5 percent (by weight) with a 10-percent (by weight) kaolin slurry half an hour before the test was started. The pH of the slurry thus obtained and of the cellulose slurry was adjusted to the desired value. The pH was adjusted by using sodium hydroxide or sulfuric acid.

The diluted pulp and the kaolin slurry treated in the above manner were poured into a Britt Jar, which was stirred at a rate of 1500 revolutions per minute. The rate of rotation was thereafter adjusted to 900 revolutions per minute. At 10 seconds the cationic starch was added, the stirring was continued for another 10 seconds, and removal of water was started.

The solids content of the slurry to be tested was at all measuring points 0.5 percent by weight, and the weight ratio of cellulose and kaolin was 50:50. The cationic starch was used at 1 % by weight, titanium sulfate, calculated as TiO₂, was used at 0.4 % by weight, and silica sol, calculated as

SiO_2 , was used at 0.3 % by weight of the solids content of the slurry. Thus, the titanyl sulfate and the silica sol were used in equal molar proportions.

The results are shown in Figures 2a and 2b, which depict the ash retention (2a) and total retention (2b), in percent as a function of the pH, of a pulp suspension treated with titanyl sulfate and a cationic starch, a pulp suspension treated with silica sol and a cationic starch, and a pulp suspension treated with only cationic starch. It can be seen from Figures 2a and 2b that, when titanyl sulfate was used, the improvement of the retention between pH-values of 4 and 7 was almost independent of the pH. The retention of a bonding agent system containing silica sol and a cationic starch, known per se, was strongly dependent on the pH.

15 Example 3

This example illustrates the effect of the adding method on the ash retention of titanyl sulfate and silica sol, as a function of the pH. Method A corresponds to the method presented in Examples 1 and 2. In method B, kaolin, cellulose and a cationic starch were mixed with each other half an hour before the test was carried out. The slurry thus obtained was poured into a tester in which the rate of rotation was 1500 revolutions per minute. Thereafter the rate of rotation was adjusted to 900 revolutions per minute. The mixture was stirred for 10 seconds and the pH was adjusted to the desired value by using sodium hydroxide or sulfuric acid. The titanyl sulfate, and respectively the silica sol, was also added at the same time. After a further stirring of 10 minutes the removal of water was started. The amounts of the constituents used were the same as in Example 2.

The results are shown in Figure 3. Figure 3 shows that

method B is better when titanyl sulfate is used. Method A, on the other hand, is better suited for silica sol. With both method A and method B, a better filler retention is obtained by using titanyl sulfate than by using silica sol.

5 Example 4

The purpose of this example is to describe the effect of the amount of titanyl sulfate on the filler retention. The tests were carried out in the same manner as in Example 3 (methods A and B) at a pH of 6-7. The amount of titanium sulfate, calculated as TiO_2 , was varied between 0.1 and 1.4 % of the solids content of the slurry being tested.

The results are shown in Figure 4, which depicts the effect of the titanyl sulfate amount and the adding method on the ash retention. It can be seen that by using adding method
15 A the filler retention does not change significantly when the TiO_2 content is 0.1-0.7 % by weight of the solids. In adding method B, the optimum batch, calculated as TiO_2 , is 0.2-0.4 % by weight of the solids. When large amounts are used, retention clearly deteriorates.

20 Example 5

This example describes the synergistic effects of various inorganic compounds which hydrolyse in water to oligomers, and combinations of the same, on the ash retention, when they were used together with a cationic starch. The experiments
25 were carried out in the manner of Example 2, at a pH of 6-7, in such a way that part of the titanyl sulfate was replaced by silica sol or zirconium chloride, tin chloride or boric acid. For comparison, the action of each of the above-mentioned compounds separately together with a cationic
30 starch was tested.

The results are shown in Figure 5, which depicts the ash

retention of the different compounds and compound combinations in percent. The results show that silica sol, zirconium chloride and titanyl sulfate are good retention aids even alone together with a cationic starch, but used together at suitable ratios they have a synergistic action. Tin chloride and boric acid do not, when used alone with a cationic starch, serve as retention aids, but when they are used together with titanyl sulfate the ash retention improves.

10 Example 6

This example describes the effect of titanyl sulfate and silica sol on the rate of dewatering when they were used together with starch. A 50 μ m screen was attached to the lower part of a plastic graduated glass having a volume of 500 ml and a diameter of 70 mm. 500 ml of a slurry containing 0.25 % by weight kaolin, 0.25 % by weight pine-birch cellulose, and a cationic starch 1 % by weight of the solids content of the slurry was poured into the tester. The pH of the slurry had been adjusted to 6. Titanyl sulfate or silica sol was added at 0.3 % of the solids, the contents were mixed by turning the graduated glass upside down five times within 15 seconds. The bottom bung was opened and the quantity of water which flowed out was measured as a function of the time.

25 The results are shown in Figure 6, and they show that titanyl sulfate improves dewatering better than does silica sol.

Example 7

Sheets were prepared in a laboratory sheet mold by batching bleached pine sulfate (degree of grinding 20⁰ SR) 1.7 g and filler kaolin 1.7 g per one sheet, except that at testing points 2 and 3 the batching of kaolin was 3.4 g per sheet and 5.1 g per sheet. Both batching method A and method B

(cf. Example 3) were tested in the batching of the additives. The pH of the pulp suspension at the sheet-making stage was 7-8. At all testing points, with the exception of testing points 1-3, the amount of cationic starch was 1.0 %, 5 calculated on the basis of the dry weight of the pulp and the filler. The results are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1.

Test No.	Batching method	Additive		Mass per area g/m ²	Ash %	Tensile index Nm/g	Bonding strength g/m ²	Symbol (in Figs. 7, 8)
		Name	Amount %					
10	1)	-	-	84	9.2	32.4	114	X
	2)	-	-	91	15.9	25.5	91	X
	3)	-	-	97	22.2	19.0	64	X
	4	B	-	117	30.7	16.1	94	O
15	5	B	silica sol	0.3	117	29.2	16.8	122
	6	B	TiOSO ₄	0.3	124	32.5	13.4	91
	7	B	-"-	0.4	121	32.5	14.7	98
	8	A	-	125	30.8	10.7	85	
20	9	A	silica sol	0.3	136	33.3	7.5	87
	10	A	TiOSO ₄	0.3	125	37.5	7.1	75
	11	A	-"-	0.4	130	35.6	8.3	75

- 1) no starch
- 2) no starch, kaolin 3.4 g/sheet
- 3) no starch, kaolin 5.1 g/sheet

Example 8

This example compares the working of the method according to the invention and the methods commonly used at present on a groundwood-containing pulp which contained 60 % fiber
5 (groundwood : cellulose = 80:20). and 40 % kaolin. The tests were carried out in the manner described in Example 2, at a pH of 5.5. Both a natural polymer (cationic starch) and synthetic polymers (mildly cationic polyacrylamide, i.e. PAM (Agent I), cationic PAM (Agent II) and strongly cationic,
10 short-chain PAM (Agent III)) were used as the organic polymer. The inorganic oligomer used was titanyl sulfate. The results are shown in Figure 7, which depicts in percent the ash retentions of the different agents and constituent combinations. The results show that, as compared with the
15 methods currently in use (synthetic polymers, Agents I and II), a clearly better ash retention is obtained by using the method according to the invention (cationic starch + TiOSO_4 , or a synthetic polymer, Agent III + TiOSO_4).

Example 9

20 The working of the combinations of constituents according to the invention was investigated by using the pulp composition of another SC-paper mill:

12 % bleached cellulose
48 % thermomechanical pulp
25 40 % talcum

The ash retention was measured in accordance with Example 3, by using batching method B. The short-chain polyacrylamides (PAM) were batched in the same way as the cationic starch. The measured pH was 5.5, and the control was a
30 mildly cationic polyacrylamide (PAM) generally used as a retention aid in the making of SC-paper. The results are shown in Table 2, which also shows the combinations of

constituents and the amounts of constituents used; indicated in % by weight of the solids content of the slurry.

Table 2

Combination of constituents					Ash retention, %
5 -					10-13
	Mildly cationic PAM 0.02 %				30-33
	Cationic starch 1.0 %				20
	-"	-"	+ TiOSO ₄	0.15 %	81
	-"	-"	+ -"	0.3 %	90
10	Cationic short-chain PAM 0.4 %				17
	-"	-"	-"	-"	+ TiOSO ₄
				0.15 %	36
	-"	-"	-"	-"	0.3 %
					54
	Strongly cationic, short-chain PAM 0.4 %				30
	-"	-"	-"	-"	-"
				+ TiOSO ₄	0.15 %
					54
15	-"	-"	-"	-"	-"
					0.3 %
					57
	Anionic, short-chain PAM 0.4 %				14
	-"	-"	-"	-"	+ TiOSO ₄
					0.3 %
					23

It can be observed that by using the combinations of constituents according to the invention, a considerably better ash retention is achieved than by using the mildly cationic PAM currently used in the making of SC-paper. Anionic short-chain PAM does not work as well with TiOSO₄ as does cationic starch or cationic short-chain PAM. However, TiOSO₄ yields a better ash retention than does anionic short-chain PAM alone.

The examination of the results is complicated by the

variation of the ash content from one testing point to another. For this reason both the tensile index and the bonding strength are shown in Figures 7 and 8, each as a function of the ash content.

5 The results show that also by using a laboratory sheet mold a better ash retention is obtained by using a cationic starch and titanyl sulfate, i.e. a higher content of ash by using a certain filler batching, than by using a cationic starch and silica sol. As regards strengths, the
10 systems work in the same manner, and the difference as compared with only starch is slight. Under dynamic conditions starch alone does not, however, work properly as a retention aid, as shown by Examples 1-3. However, each bonding agent system yields a clear improvement over the
15 situation in which no starch at all is used.

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C L A I M S

1. A method of making paper which comprises forming an aqueous cellulose pulp suspension containing an organic polymer and an inorganic Ti, Zr, Sn and/or B oligomer, and dewatering the said suspension to form a fibre web or 5 sheet.
2. A method according to Claim 1, in which the pulp suspension contains a combination of the organic polymer and the inorganic oligomer, at 0.1-15 % based on the dry weight of the pulp.
- 10 3. A method according to Claim 2, in which the pulp suspension contains a combination of natural organic polymer and the inorganic oligomer, at 0.4-2 % based on the dry weight of the pulp.
4. A method according to Claim 2, in which the pulp 15 suspension contains a combination of synthetic organic polymer and the inorganic oligomer, at 0.1-1 % based on the dry weight of the pulp.
5. A method according to Claim 3, in which the weight ratio of the natural organic polymer to the 20 inorganic oligomer in the pulp suspension is 0.2-20:1.
6. A method according to Claim 4, in which the weight ratio of the synthetic organic polymer to the inorganic oligomer in the pulp suspension is 0.005-5:1.
7. A method according to any of the preceding 25 claims, in which the pulp suspension also contains an oligomeric Si compound and/or an oligomeric P compound.

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8. An aqueous pulp suspension for paper-making comprising an organic polymer and a Ti, Zr, Sn and/or B compound which is an inorganic oligomer or which forms an inorganic oligomer.
- 5 9. A pulp suspension according to Claim 8, comprising titanyl sulfate as the compound which forms an inorganic oligomer.
- 10 10. A pulp suspension according to Claim 9, in which the titanyl sulfate, calculated as TiO_2 , comprises 0.1-1.4 % of the dry weight of the pulp suspension.
- 15 11. A bonding agent combination for addition to an aqueous pulp suspension or to the circulating water of the paper-making process, which combination comprises an organic polymer and a Ti, Zr, Sn and/or B compound as an inorganic oligomer, or as a compound which in an aqueous solution hydrolyses to form an oligomer.
- 20 12. A bonding agent combination according to Claim 11, in which the organic polymer is a natural polymer, and the weight ratio of the organic natural polymer to the inorganic compound in the combination is 0.2-20:1.
13. A bonding agent combination according to Claim 11, in which the organic polymer is a synthetic polymer, and the weight ratio of the organic synthetic polymer to the inorganic compound in the combination is 0.005-5:1.

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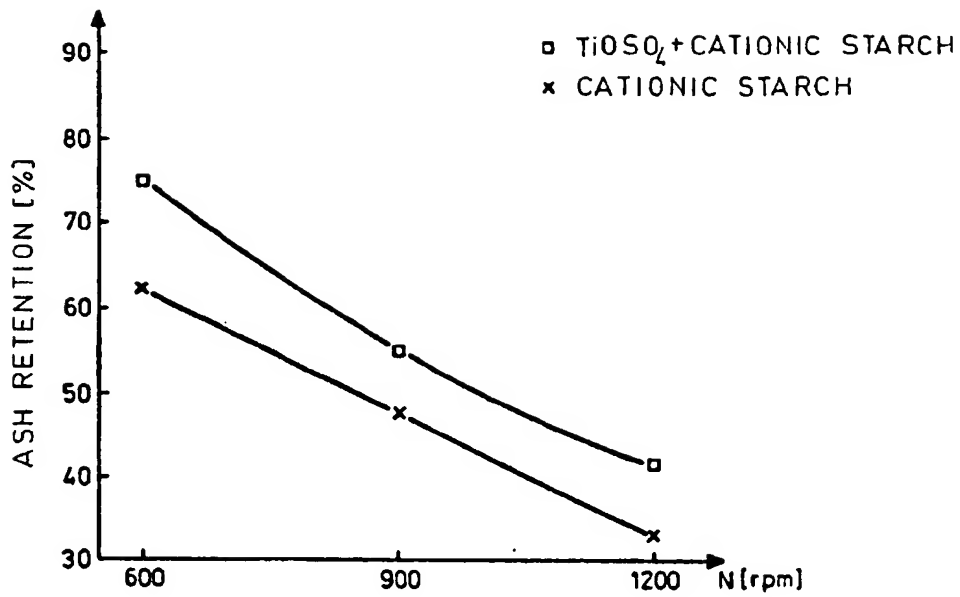


Fig. 1

TOTAL RETENTION AS A FUNCTION OF THE RATE OF ROTATION

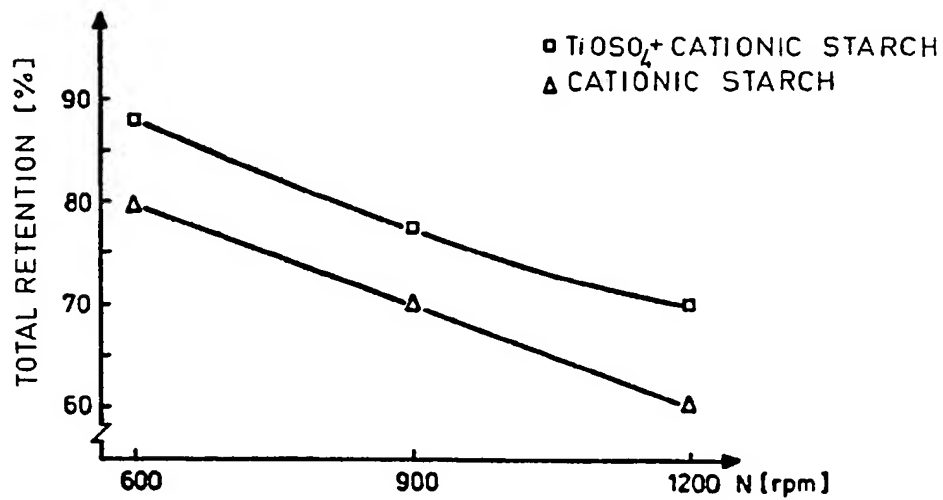


Fig. 1 b

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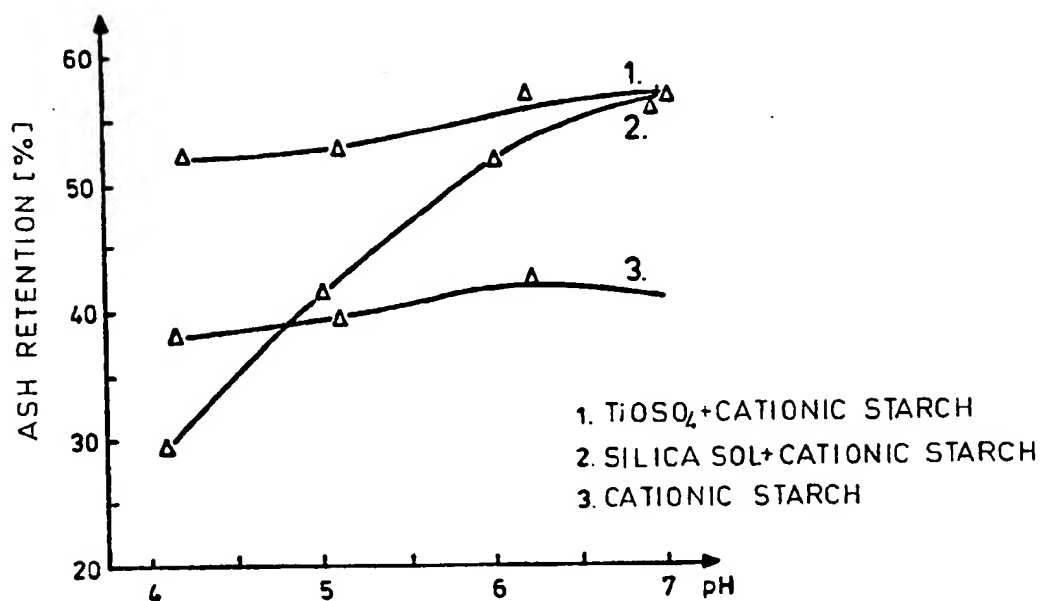


Fig. 2

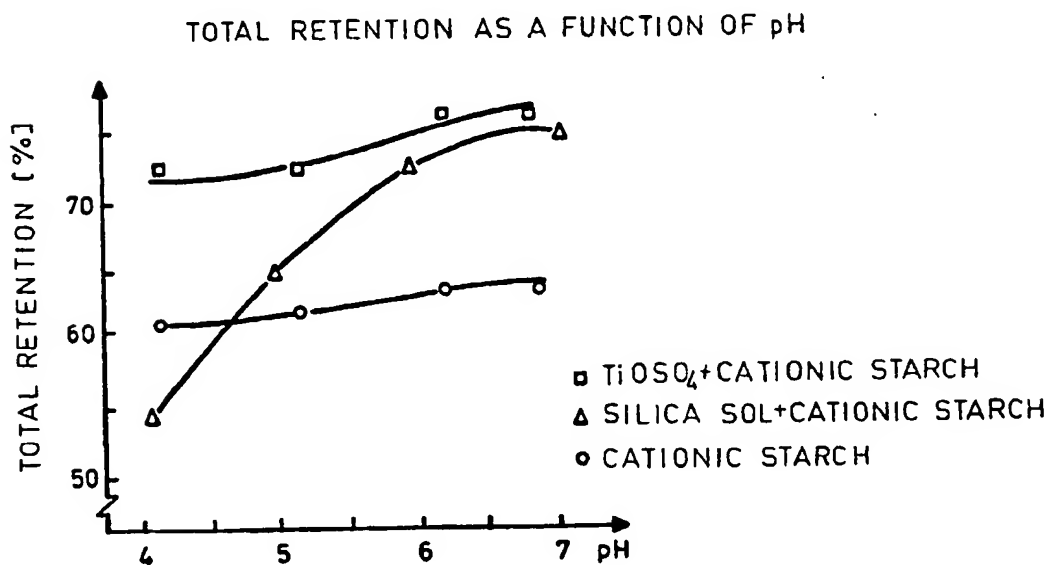


Fig. 2b

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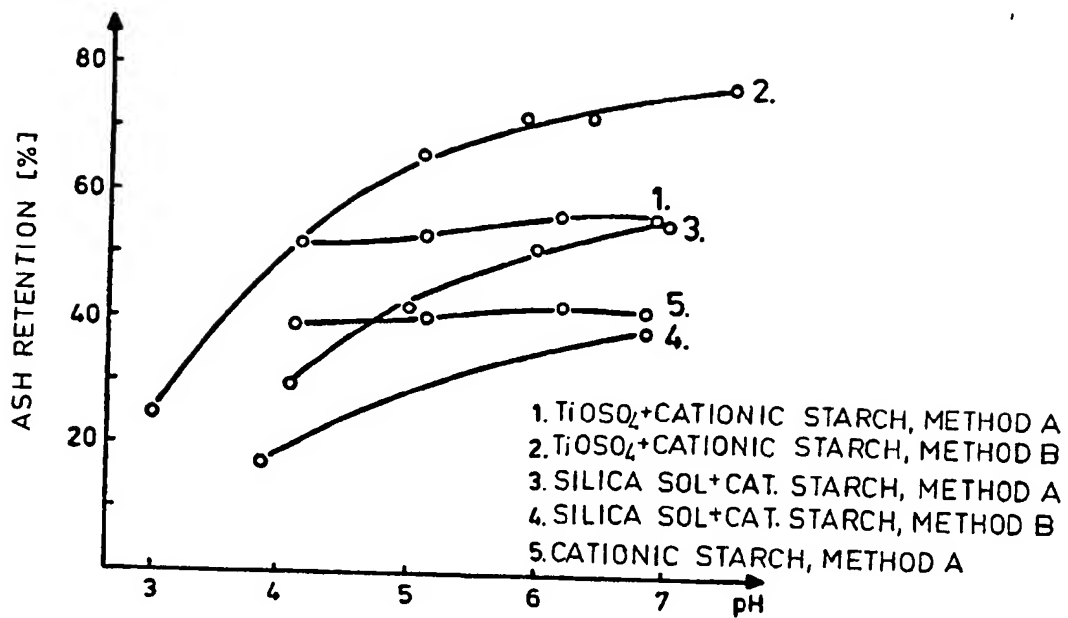


Fig. 3

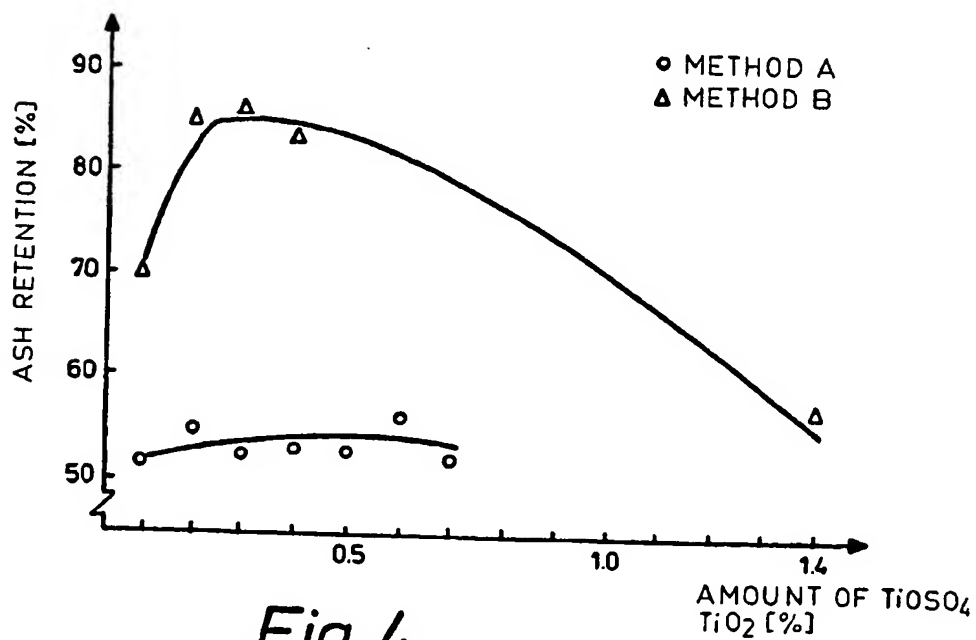


Fig. 4

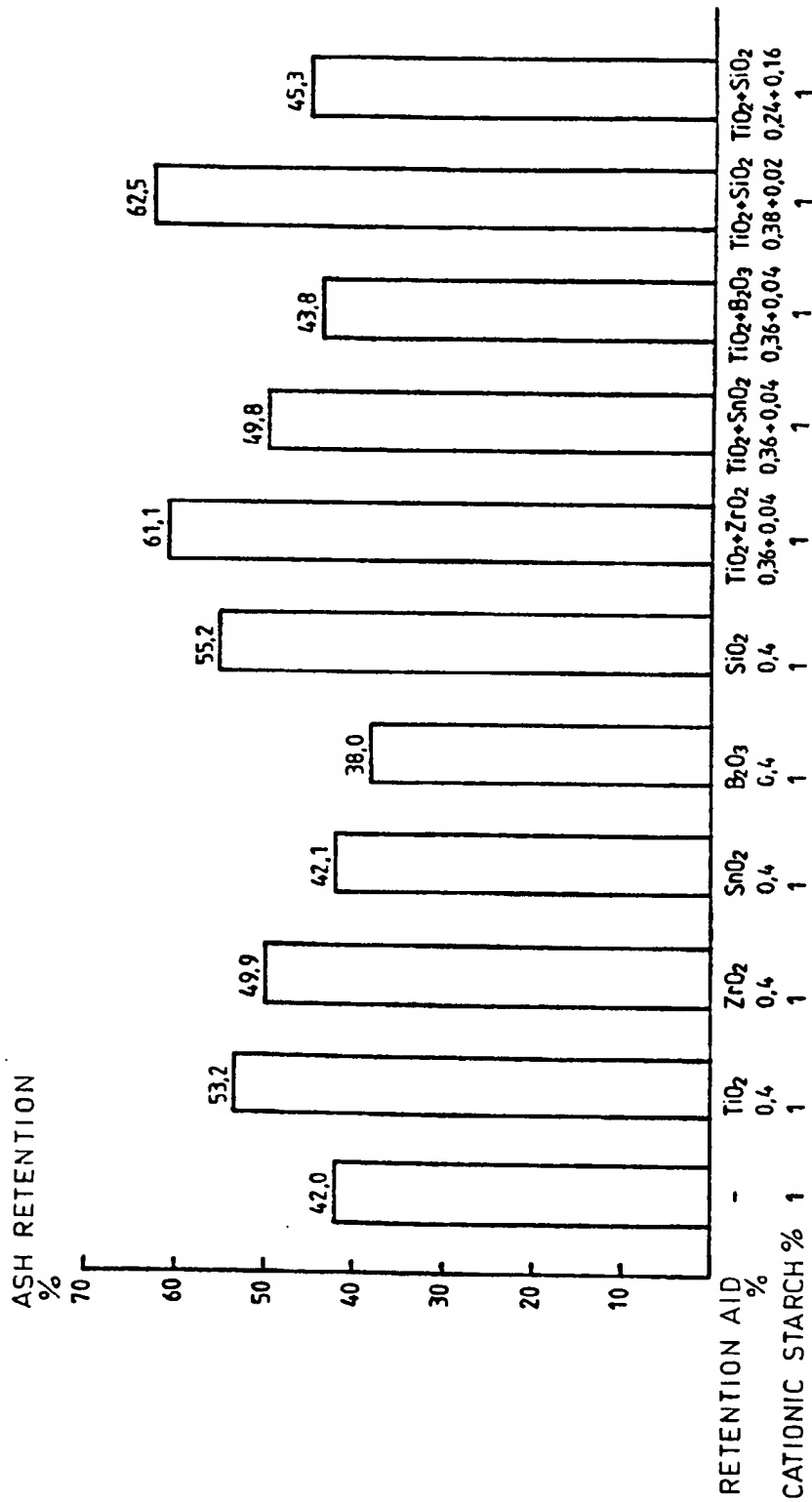


Fig. 5

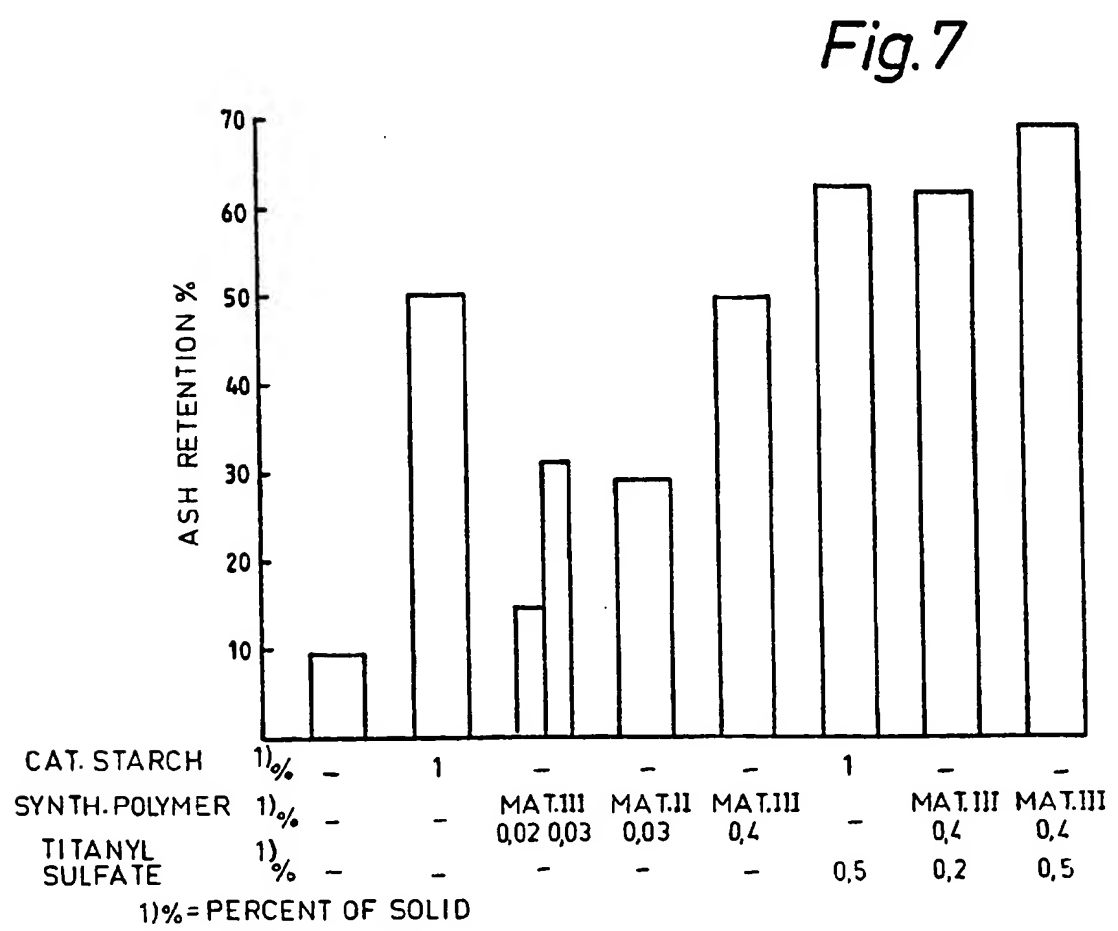
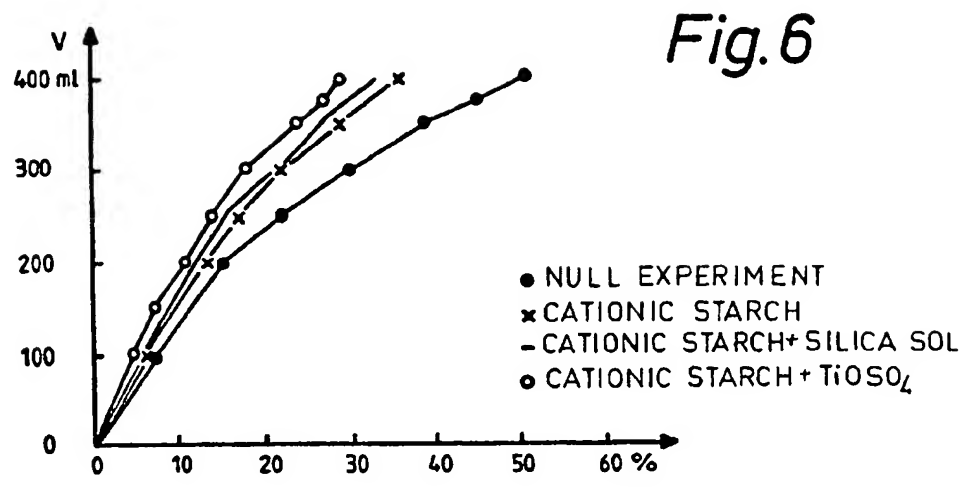
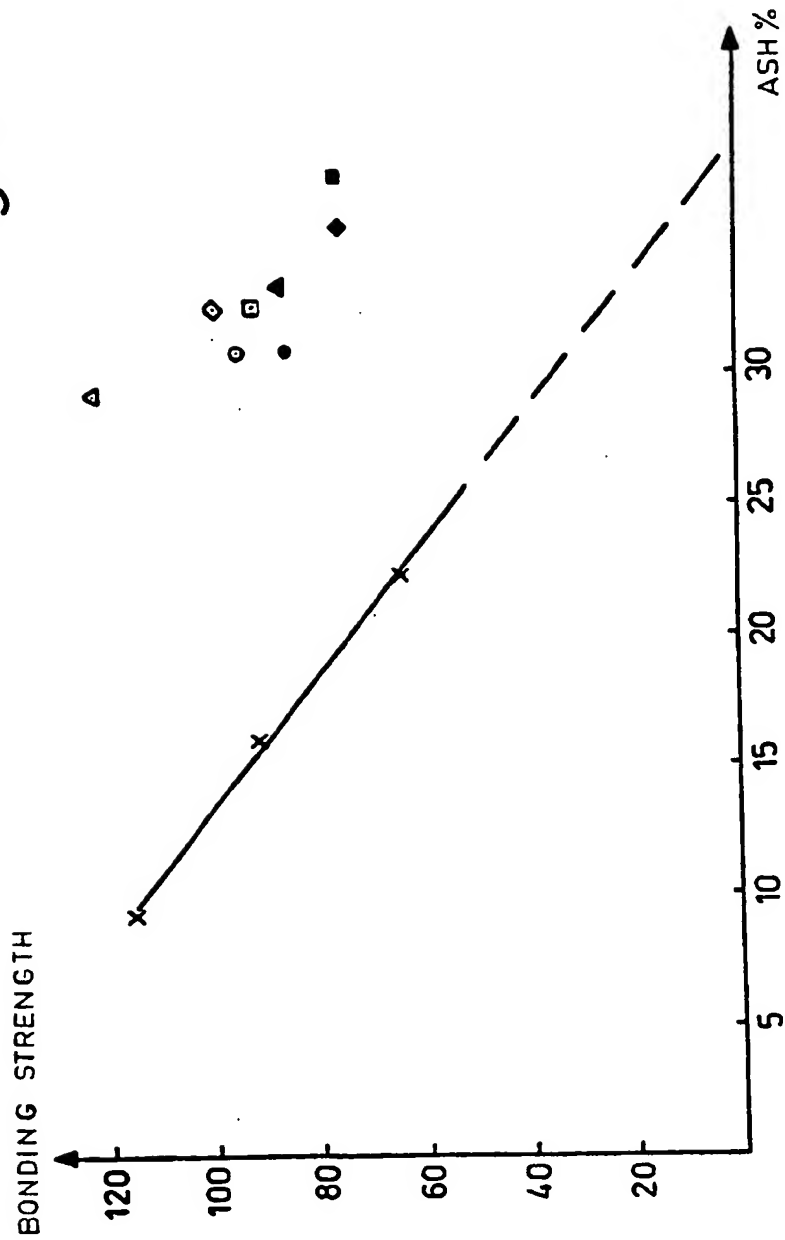


Fig. 8





European Patent
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

0148647

Application number

EP 84 30 9161

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.4)
X	US-A-2 967 797 (J. WESCHLER et al.) * Example VI *	1,4,8,11,13	D 21 H 3/00
A	US-A-3 028 297 (P. LAGALLY) * The whole document *	1,8,11	
A	GB-A-1 423 253 (ISOVOLTA OSTERREICHISCHE ISOLIERSTOFFWERKE AG.) * Claims 1-4,9-16,20-28; page 3, lines 24-32 *	1-3,7,8,11-13	
A	DE-A-2 142 012 (CHEMISCHE FABRIK BUDENHEIM) * Pages 1-3 *	1,7,8,11	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.4) D 21 H
A	DE-C- 528 312 (F. ARLEDTER) * Example; claim *	1,3,5,8,11,12	
A	EP-A-0 080 986 (EKA)		
-/-			
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 14-03-1985	Examiner M. NESTBY K.
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

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A	US-A-4 033 913 (O. SUNDEN) ---		
A	US-A-3 457 100 (L. LEVENE) ---		
A	GB-A-1 048 552 (EASTMAN KODAK CO) -----		
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.4)
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 14-03-1985	Examiner M. NESTBY K.
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

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